Important Message of the President to Congress.

Approval of the Bill Abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Names and Antecedents of the Emancipation Commissioners.

Thirty Millions Voted by the Bouse for the Pay of the Army.

Indications of Important Changes in the Cabinet.

Supposed Object of the French Minister's Visit to Richmond,

WARRINGTON, April 16, 1862. MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT APPROVING THE BILL EMANCIPATING BLAVES IN THE DISTRICT OF

PELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SHEATS AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

The act entitled "an act for the release of certain perons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia'

has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abelish slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the national capital freed from the ution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been in my mind any question upon the subject, stances. If there be matters within and about satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compennization are both recognized and practi sation and colonization a cally applied in the act.

tain claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, but not thereafter, and there is for minors, femes covert, insane or absent per sous. I presume there is an omission, by mere over sight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amend atory or supplemental act. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate James G. Berret, ex-Mayor of Washington; Hon. Samuel F. Vinten, of Ohio, and Daniel R. Goodloe, formerly of North Carolina, Commissioners under the act for the tion of slavery in the District of Columbia, whose auty is to investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims presented. In the selection of the Commissioners provided for

the District of Columbia Emancipation bill, it was unques deal fairly between the government and the claimants for compensation for liberated slaves. James G. Berret at Fort Lafayette, is a native of one of the Samuel F. Vinton, ex-member of Congress fro Ohio, has resided for a few years in this city. He has a high reputation for probity, and is regarded as eminently ative. Daniel R. Goodloe, although a native of North Carolina, is esteemed the most uitra anti-slavery ated with Gamaliel Bailey in the publication of the Na d Era, the first abolition organ published in Wash-EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message, accompanying his sig-nature of the Emancipation bill, has greatly disregarded as an unwilling consent to a measure seriously doubtful expediency under the harder State men are much epressed at the prospect of an unfavorable result from s understood to be only the first step of the radicals Congress to push the agitation of the slavery question to the utmost extreme. It is their intention, to use anguage, "to strike a fatal blow at the inst tation, and to follow up this measure with every other conceivable device, and at whatever cost to the country the whole abolition programme.

There are strong indications of important changes in

It has been announced that Count Mercier, the French Minister, was at Fortress Monroe, and expected to pregovernment owns a very large quantity of tobacco, that was stored at Richmond at the breaking out of the rebel-Bon, and the object of the Minister in visiting Richmone now is understood to be to look after this property.

THANKS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO THE PARTIthe Navy Department, addressed to Fing Officer Foote:-

ments which are justly due the oncers and crew of the several boats, who, in conjunction with a detaclment of the Forty-second Illinois regiment under Colonei Roberts, captured the first robel battery and spiked the guns on lainnd No. 10 on the night of the 1st inst. Such services are duly appreciated by the department, which extends to all who participated in the achievement. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

GIDEON WELLES.

THE CONTROVERSY RELATIVE TO THE CASE OF GEN.

A little war seems unavoidable between the friends of is boldly asserted that if the General should be allowed a srial it will be proved there was no just ground for the summary proceedings in his case, but that his arrest was caused exclusively by Senator Sumner, and is attributable solely to his animosity towards the General on account of the letter of the latter in reply to Summer's

SENATOR M'DOUGALL AND THE RADICALS. nator McDougail is expected to make another speech in the Senate to-morrow, in which he will redouble his efforts to flay the Secretary of War and the radical agi

Congress has at last began to take notice of the censor ship exercised ever the press. There are indications that it will be sither speedily abolished or essentially

The Post Office Department is rapidly extending the mail facilities into the recovered Southern territory. Several offices in Virginia, among them Waterford and Lessburg, in addition to those already mentioned, have

A number of carpenters at the Navy Yard, under Meater Carpenter Taibott, are busily engaged in getting out the framework for an experimental iron-clad battery, which has been designed by Constructor Pook, at the instance of Captain Dahlgren. The battery will consist of heavy timbers, eighteen inches square, firmly braced together, which will be covered with wrought iron plates four and a half inches thick. It will be erected about two handred yants from the shore, and, when finished,

its qualities will be fully tested by the heavy guns in the

PROPOSALS FOR IRON-CLAD BATTERIES MONITOR PLAN.

The Navy Department has invited proposals by mai telegraph to the 30th inst., at noon, with general specifications and plans, for the construction of one of specifications and plans, for the construction of eac or more up to four iron gunboats for the Mississippi river and Gulf service, with two turrets, as the plan of the Ericoson turrets, for eleven-inch guns; the thickness of the iron of which to be eight inches; the sides to be plated with iron of three inches thickness in one or two layers, to extend around half a foot below the load line; the vessels not to be less than 230 feet in and fifty-six feet in breadth, and not to draw over six feet of water, when loaded and ready for service; to be

THE MAVAL OBSERTION ON THE WESTERN The credit of the late naval operations on the Western shore of Virginia belongs to the revenue cutter service under the control of Secretary Chase. During the last summer the steamers Reliance, Hercules and Tiger were purchased by Mr. Chase, with which and two sailing cutters, under his direction, rebei mails and com-munications have been entirely prevented. These vessels also rendered most efficient service in the cap-ture of the two eastern counties of Virginia, and have given ether evidence of the growing-efficiency of an im-portant arm of the public service heretofore grossly

sea miles through the water per hour, and state time

and price.

REDEMPTION OF TREASURY CERTIFICAT to redeem twenty per cent in cash of the certificates of he will receive forty per cent additional of these certifi-cates in payment of the bonds he may thereafter sell.

THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS IN NEW MEXICO. The report copied from Southern papers that Colone Canby had surrendered Fort Craig and his entire force suntrue. Later advices from that vicinity have been received at the War Department, and are to the effectived at the War Department, and are to the that Colonel Canby has obtained a success over the enemy, and is now in pursuit.

THE REDUCTION OF FORT PULASEL. that the large guns for the batteries against Fort Pulaski were hauled by the men with their own hands a consider rable distance through a deep swamp, that being the only mode by which they could be transported and placed in position. A report of the 7th of April stated that the fire would be opened on the 11th. The fort was captured

VISIT OF THE WAR COMMITTEE TO BULL BUN AND MANASSAS. Some of the Committee on the Conduct of the War visit Bull run and Manassas to-morrow; but they do not ex

strocities practiced by the barbarian rebels upon the bodies of Union soldiers, as was stated yesterday by a rrespondent of a New York journal. THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Numbers of petitions are continually pouring into both uses in favor of a bankrupt law; but petitions are of no avail without energetic action.

CONDITION OF THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON. A large party visited Mount Vernon to-day, and were gratified by the improved appearance of the grounds and buildings, also to find that no sacrilege has been committed upon the repository of the remains of Washing ton. The mansion has been repaired and repainted, also the houses fermerly occupied by the slaves upon the plantation. The grounds are clothed with rich verdure the fruit trees are full of blossoms, and the peaceful aspect of the domain contrasts strangely with the wa ation the shrine of the patriot, and their number will increase now that the season is unfolding the

POSTAGE TO UTAH. As Utah is not, under official construction, on the Pacific ritory, are charged with only the three cent rate of

IMPORTANT TO UNION SOLDIERS ON PAROLE. men of volunteer regiments who are on parole not to serve against the rebels will be considered on leave of absence until notified of their exchange or discharge. They are required immediately to report their address to the Governors of their States, who will be inform from the Adjutant General's office, Washington, as to their exchange or discharge.

MAJOR LECOMET RECALLED TO SWITZERLAND. Major Lecomet of the Swiss army, who was attached to Gen. McClellan's staff, has been called home by his government, to the regret of the latter gentleman, as expressed in a complimentary letter.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY. Governor Bradford and ex-Governor Hicks, of Mary land, are both here, making strenuous efforts to procur the restoration of the Naval Academy to Annapolis.

DEATH BY DROWNING. Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick has just received intelligence of the death of his favorite son, by drowning, at Syracuse, and will go home in the morning.

Charles A. Dana, late of the Pribuse, is an applicant for Brigadiership. He proposes to "On to Richm

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862 Several emancipation petitions were presented.

Memorials in favor and against the bankrupt law

Mr. Wilmor, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition in favor of a national foundry in Pennsylvania. Referred to special committee.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition in culation of all newspapers published in the loyal States in the mails.

Mr. Hanns also presented a petition in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. THE TAX BOLL. Mr. Hannis also presented several memorials in regard

Mr. Howand, (rep.) of Mich., presented a memorial from citizens of Michigan against the tax on lumber. Re-

from citizens of Michigan against the tax on lumber. Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE CHARMANSHIP OF THE EAVAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. GRINES, (rep.) of lows, stated that it was the unanimous wish of the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs that Mr. Hale should withdraw his resignation as chairman of the committee, which was given from misapprehension, as was now known to the Senator himself. He (Mr. Grimes) would add, in contradiction of public rumor, that the Naval Committee had always been harmonious in its action since it had been organized with its present members.

its present members.

Mr. Halk, (rep.) of N. H., stated that he was willing to acquiesce in the request, and would now withdraw his resignation.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill concerning courts of the United States in the district of Michigan, which was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL also reported a bill for the better enforcement of the laws of the United States. Laid over.

A large number of adverse reports of a private character were made.

Mr. Harn's, on leave, introduced a joint resolution relating to the compensation of senators appointed to fill

relating to the compensation of Senators appointed to fit vacancies. Referred.

ORGANIZATION OF KANAWRA TERRITORY.

Mr. POMEMOY, (rep.) of Kanawa, introduced a bill to provide for the Territorial government of Kanawa. Referred.

mr. Possion, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide for the Territorial government of Kansawha. Referred.

The resolution calling for information relating to the arrest of Brigadier General Stone was taken up.

Mr. McDougall, (opp.) of Cal., addressed the Senate against the adoption of Mr. Wisson's substituted for his capitality, and proceeded to say that something had it is resolution, and proceeded to say that something had not for at least one fact had been developed—that an impulsition, a committee, had taken testimony in Gen. Stene's case, and liad it before the Executive, which led to his arrest. He thought that American Sometre, men who form the history or the government, had face no low who form the history or the government, had face no low they have good not committing up evidence as unworthy of legislators. He here read from a speech delivered in San Francisco, in which had no speech delivered in San Francisco, in which had no speech delivered in San Francisco, in which had no moved Buchanna as a traitor, and urged the upholding of Mr. Lincoln and the government, and argued that the government rested in the people, and not in any one man, all of whom were regulated by law.

The heur for the special order, the Confication bill, having arrived, and as several Senators stated that they desired to speak on Mr. McDougalive recolution, the special order, the Confication bill, having arrived, and as several Senators stated that they desired to speak on Mr. McDougalive recolution, the special order, the Confication bill, having arrived, and as several Senators stated that they desired to speak on Mr. McDougalive recolution, the special order, the Confication bill, having arrived, and as several Senators stated that they desired to speak on Mr. McDougalive recolution, the special order, the Confication bill, having arrived, and as several Senators stated that they desired to speak on Mr. McDougalive recolution, the special order, the Confication bill, having arrived, and as several Senators stated tha

viewing at great length the legal objections to the Con-fiss atten bill, contending that it was a bill of attainder, an quoting Justice Story on the constitution and English, jurists in support of the position that it deprived a man of his property by legislative enactments without due process of law, as provided by the constitution of the

jurists in support of the position that it deprived a man of his property by legislative enactments without due process of law, as provided by the constitution of the latited States. He stated that no confiscation had been adouted by any nation for seven conturies.

Mr. Trement. (rep.) of ill, inquired if the Senator did not know that the colonies of this country peased laws forfeiting the property of disloyalists.

Mr. Powent replied that he was aware that some of them had done so, but that course led to the very clause in the federal constitution providing that under this government no one should be deprived of his property without due process of law.

Mr. Trument; said he only desired to show that there was a mistake in the Senator's remark that there had been no c. niscation for seven centuries.

Mr. Powent, quotest from Wheaton, one of the great writers on law, as his authority for the statement he had made. He then proceed at the denounce the Confiscation bill as inhuman, stripping women and children of their means of existence, and causing personal suffering. The section particularly referring to slaves assailed the constitutional guarantees respecting slavery in the State. It was an insistious attempt to do what they would not do directly. He would prefer that they march up to the great work speedily and free all the slaves at once. It would be more manly than the manner proposed by the bill. He regarded the colonization clause as of no account whatever. Every one knew that the negro, when freed, would remain just where he had been left unless compulsorily removed; and it was only intended to get votes that could not be otherwise obtained. It would be hard to make a Southern man believe that interference with slavery was not intended in spite of general declarations when they had passed a resolution to induce States to emanicipation, had abolished slavery in this district, had repealed disqualifications of color for carrying the mails, and had adopted an article of war problishing these in military serv

EXECUTIVE APPROVAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA EMANCI-The President's special Message, siming the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was then read. [The Message may be found in another column.] ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF BETTERMATATIVE COPER. A message from the House announcing the death of Representative Cooper, of Pennsylvania, was received and read.

read.

Mr. Wilmor delivered a brief tribute to the deceased, and offered the customary resolutions of condolence,

Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

Mr. STRATTON, (rep.) of N. J., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution amendatory of the acts authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to

issue certificates of indebtedness. The resolution requires such certificates to b the time the claims are audite I and settled.

DISCHARGE OF CONTRACTORS. authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to discharge the contractors when they have fulfilled their obligations,

The resolution was passed after Mr. Rice had explained beyond the terms of their contracts, and after the articles had advanced in price. He said the object of the re-

solution was to effect a settlement without loss to them.

THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo., called up the bill providing for the organization of a signal corps, to serve during the present w.r. lie said:

Every commandant in actual service has cartifled to the efficiency and immense service carlifled to

THE PRESS CEN ORSHIP.

The House adopted the following as reported from the udiciary Committee, instructed to inquire into the cen-

Resolved, That the government should not interfere with the free transmission of intelliger co by telegraph when the

Resolved. That the government should not interfere with the free transmission of intelliger ce by telegrash when the same will not aid the public enemy in his military or naval operations, or give him information converning such operations on the part of this government, except when it may become necessary for the government, under the authority of Congress, to assume the exclusive use of the telegraph for its own lectifenate purposes, or to assert the right of priority in the transmission of its own despit hes.

THE NEAD CUESTON.

On the 20th of March Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back fourteen bills and the joint resolution, which had been referred to them, in relation to the forfeiting of the property and slaves of persons who shall engage in, or all and abet armed rebellion against the United States, making it a penal offence for any officer or private of the army or navy to capture or return, or aid in the capture or return, of fugitive slaves, and including other kindred rubects, with a recommendation that they do not pass, and Mr. Pendietten moved that they severally be laid on the table. This question came up to-day. Proceedings and the subject were, however, suspended.

Passauge of a mil. Africorm. 2500,000.000 for Part or

Mr. Morritt, (rep.) of Vt., from the 'ommittee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating thirty millions deficiency for payment of two and three years' volunteers, and said that the Secretary of War was anxious to have it passed to-day.

Mr. Vallandman, (opp.) of Ohio, objected, unless it should go to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill was so referred, and the House went into committee to consider it, limiting debate on it to thirty minutes.

minutes.

Mr. Morritt explained that the necessity for the bill arose from the fact that the estimates and appropriations had been made on a basis of an army of half a million men, whereas there were between six and seven hundred thousand employed.

million men, whereas there were between six and seven hundred thousand employed.

Mr. VALLANDHHAR remarked that the War Department had reported only four hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine men on the muster rolls, and asked how many more than the half million authorized by Congress had been actually mustered into service? He further desired to know how many were actually in service south of Mason and Dixon's line, and how many in camp in the Northera and Western States?

Mr. MORRIL—The communications from the War Department will explain.

Mr. VALLANDHHAR—Does the gentleman know the actual number emisted?

Mr. MORRIL—Bad no official information on the subject. The last Secretary of War had reported between six and seven hundred thousand.

Mr. VALLANDHHAR—I make the inquiry because it has been reported that troops have been nominally raised and enlisted, and rations and pay drawn for mon who were not in service at all.

Mr. COVODE, (rep.) of Ps—I learned from the Secre-

been reported that troops have been nominally raised and enlisted, and rations and pay drawn for men who were not in service at all.

Mr. Covons, (rep.) of Pa—I learned from the Secretary of War that the number in service is five hundred and seventy-two thousand.

Mr. Vallandmax—Then this thirty millions is to cover the pay of seventy-two thousand men.

Mr. Occops—Twenty millions is for that purpose, and ten millions for transportation and other incidental expenses of enlistment and bringing men into the field.

Mr. Dawns, (rep.) of Mass., inquired from Mr. Covode whether it had come to his knowledge that there were in different parts of the country skeleton regiments, only full in regard to officers, and beggarly poor in rank and file—that, in fact, there were regiments consisting only of officers, who drew their pay with singular regularity? He wanted some information as to where this thirty millions was to go.

Mr. Covors repeated that he had seen a table showing the number of mon from each State, and so far as Pennsylvania was concerned it was correct. The aggregate number was five hundred and seventy-two thousand.

Mr. Vallandman—I have just been informed, but do not vouch for the fact, that this bill is to cover, not a deficiency, but a defalcation in the War Department.

Mr. Blain, (rep.) of Mo.—It is due to the House that the gentleman shall give the name of she person on whose authority he makes that statement.

Mr. Covors enceed the demand, adding that when a gentleman came here to cast difficulties in the way of the administration, he should state the authority on which the charge is made. When a man, said he, is in the habit of using language in the House of Representatives which, if not treason, comes very near it, he should give his authority.

Mr. Vallandman insisted on the floor, and said, if Machine in the war in the definition of the administration.

If not treason, comes very near it, he should give his authority.

Mr. VALLAMDRIAM insisted on the floor, and said, if stealing is a part of the business of the administration, and if it is treason to inquire in reference to it, then you may call it so; it is the only treason I have been guilty of. When did that become treason I have been guilty of. When did that become treason I represented what I have said as a rumur, and did not vouch for its truth. Am I to be told that it is treewen to charge that a defalcation has occurred in a department of the government of the evidence.

Mr. VALLANDRIAM—It is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has gone to Pennsylvania to confer with the late Secretary of War, and the rumor is that he has gone there in reference to this very defalcation. How much truth there may be in the rumor I cannot say.

Mr. Covons interrupted.

nation, and the alleged defalcation.

Mr. Shank—The Secretary furnishes an explanation. The estimates were for live hundred thousand men, and the amount a propriated for that number would not pay six or seven hundred thousand. That ought to be sufficient explination to any reasonable man, and is certainly better than that furnished by outside rumor, which the gentiemar brings here to assail the administration.

which the gentleman brings here to assail the administration.

Mr. Vallandeman—Enough has been disclosed by investigating committees of atroctous frands and peculations by the War Department to justify me in referring to charges or rumors of this character. It will not do for friends of the ex-Secretary of War to put on the garbet of virtuous indigmation when such charges are alluded to, after the mass of damning evidence accumulated by one of the committees of this House.

Mr. Blain—This bill can have nothing to do with that. It is rendered necessary by the excess in the number of men in service over what was estimated for.

Mr. Vallandeman—I have not criticised, as I have a right to do, and would do under ordinary circumstances, the act of the administration in calling out more troops than wave authorized. Reference has been made to skeleton regiments. There are regiments in my own district, organized eight or nine months ago, which still contain less than half the number required, and whose officers have been regularly paid. I do not propose to go into an investigation of the acts of the administration on that subject. They have the responsibility of this war upon them. Let them take all the money that Congress appropriates to carry on this war, and see what can be made of it; but when it comes to a question of honesty in the application of the money, I have the same rights as any other member.

Mr. Blain undertook to say that such a state of facts as was represented by Mr. Dawes could not exist in the volunteer force.

Mr. Vallandigham—How about the Nineteenth regiments
Mr. Bland I am speaking of volunteer regiments.
The regular regiments are organized on an entirely different principle. All possible svidence of the correctness of the returns is supplied in the muster rolls and pay rolls, which are sworn to. If the gentleman from Massachusetts can invent any scheme to make men honest and provent them from swearing faisely, he will do what all others have failed to do.

Mr. Dawss would suggest this plandthat the department which sought an appropriation should give full information as to its expenditure. There were officers here in Washington whose regiments the Lord knew better where they were than they did. They were here looking after the pay rolls, and seeing if there were any particular appropriations they should be the first in. The men who got the first drafts on the Treasury are these who do the least fighting. And now I want my friend from Pennsylvania to say-how much time he spent in investigating the fact, whether that beautiful table which he saw shows the actual number of soldiers in the service? I understood him to say that, se far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the table was strictly accurate. I do not doubt that.

Mr. Vallandicham—O, no; nebody doubts that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Covors attempted to reply, but Mr.-Vallandigham refused to yield the floor. He yielded it, however, to

(Laughter.)
Mr. Covore attempted to reply, but Mr. Vallandigham refused to yield the floor. He yielded it, however, to Mr. Orbit, (rep.) of N. Y., who asked to have the letters from the Secretary of War and the Paymaster General read.

The letters were read. The Secretary says that the number of volunteers in the service is believed to be nearly seven hundred thousand, and that by reason of this increased force the whole appropriation for the payment of volunteers would be exhausted by the 13th of this recent.

this month.

Mr. McPhireson, (rep.) of Pa., in reply to a remark of
Mr. Vallandigham's stated that the legislation of last
July authorized not merely half a million, but a million Mr. VALLANDIGHAM-That has never been the interpre

Mr. Vallandenax.—That has never been the interpre-tation given to it.

A further debate occurred, during which Mr. Vallan-debate and had never heard against him a breath of suspicion; but he dealed the principle that any man's honesty should be used as a screen against investigation and an absolute estoppel of all inquiry.

The bill passed—190 against 2 (nays, Messrs. Calvert and May, both of Maryland). Mr. Vallandigham did not yote.

VOICE.

EXECUTIVE APPROVAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA EMANCIPATION BILL.

A message was received from the President announcing that he had approved an isigned the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, with reasons
for doing so.

from or seavery in the district of Columbia, with reasons for doing so.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF MR. COOPER.

Mr. JOHN OR announced the death of his colleague,
Thomas B. Cooper, of the Seventh district of Penhsylvania, passing an sulogium on his private character, but
not on his public life, for that had just begun. In conclusion, he offered the customary resolutions of regret
and respect. and respect.

Mr. Killinger spoke of the deceased as a faithful physician, a devoted husband and father, and the public's

riend.

Mess z. Ancona and Wargur also respectively paid their ributes of respect.

The resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Columbia-Cotton Shipments from the South-Another Difficulty Between Spain and

The steamship Columbia, Captain Adams, from Havans 12th inst., arrived at this port about half-past twelve

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE. H.WANA, April 12, 1862.

Arrival of Steamers from New Orleans and Charleston Ex-Governor Bragg, of N. C., in Havana—Arrival of the Zouave Comedians—Rarey's Rival—Difficulty With Hayti—Fire in Matanzas—Movements of Vecrets, &c. The little news I have to send by the Columbia I ex-

since: but I learned, when about to mail my despatches that she was withdrawn, and would not go to New York. I have but little to say, and that little shall be said in as few words as possible; for I know the pressure upon rivals from blockaded ports have ceased for the last few New Orleans. First came the Nellie, an old blockade breaker from the former port, which she left on the 27th uit., landed her cargo of cotton at Nassau, and arrived here on the 2d inst. The following day, the 3d. bales of cotton. By her we learn the news of the loss of the Black Joker, formerly Vanderbilt. On the 6th, arrived the steamer Flizzbeth, formerly Miramon, from New Orleans in five days, and on the 7th, came in another from the same port, the Fox, in four days. These steamers brought a large quantity of cotton; though I cannot give the number of bales. The Elizabeth is 650, and the Fox 546 tons. The former brought steep assengers, among whom is ex-Governor and Senator Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; but, whether he came on private or public business is known only to himself.

Another arrival here was the troupe of theatrical Zouaves, from New York. They have come at a 'bad time; but after Easter they can make money. At any rato we are very glad to see them. Their performances have given great satisfaction, probably more from the fact that they have had the adroitness to introduce the Spanish national hymn, which they sing as well as they can. This tickles the Spaniards immensely.

A desperate attempt was made last week to snatch the laurels from Barey's brow by a Spaniard named Saavedra, who gave an exhibition of his skill in the circus. This exhibition had been announced some days before with a great flourish of trumpets, coupled with a montion of Mr. Rarey's name, and I trembled for the fame of our countryman. I thought I should never have left the circus alive; for a more absurd, suipid, slily performance I never witnessed, and my sides still ache from laughter. I am sure the animal, upon which the fellow practised for two mortal hours, left the ring more vicious, vindictive and spiteful than ever.

By the last newsfrom St. Domingo it would appear there is trouble brewing between the Spaniards and Haytens. It is not the same and what follows can easily be divined. The Spaniards have collected a force of about 4,600 men at Azna, who were ready to move forward if the Haytiens add not immediately give up the contested ground. For further particulars see the story of the wolf and the lamb. bales of cotton. By her we learn the news of the loss of the Black Joker, formerly Vanderbilt. On the 6th, ar-

in the flames. The wonder is that any living thing escaped.

There are but a few vessels of war in port. The United States steamer Marion has been here for a few days and left yesterday. The French ahip of the line Turenne and steamer Finisterre arrived here from Vera Cruz, where they landed the balance of reinforcements sent with Count Lorencez.

When are we to have more agreeable arrivals than these big war-dogs; the Quaker City and others here, and that other old favorite, the Matanzas, at the port of that name? Who can tell? There a good many now waiting for the latter steamer, in the belief that her contract with the government has expired, and that she will soon be again at her old post. However, she need not come if a bullet should have sent Purser Huertas to heaven, for we cannot do without him.

I enclose you Zangroniz & Oo. 's business circulars. In commercial matters there is no change. Everything continues dull. Sugar, No. 12, 6% a 6%. Exchange on New York, 2% a 4% dis.; London, 9% a 10 per cent premium; Paris, 3% a 4 discount.

THE BATTLE AT APACHE PASS.

The Rebel Loss Four Hundred Killed and Their Wagons, Loaded with Provisions and Ammunition-Retreat of the Re bels to Santa Fe, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862. owing despatch:-

KANSAS CITY, April 14, 1862. The Fort Union mail brings a confirmation of the battle of Apache Pass. Our loss is one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. The enemy acknowledge their loss to be from three hundred to four hundred killed and wounded. Ninety-three rebels were taken prisoners

Our forces captured and burned sixty-four wagons laden with provisions and ammunition, and killed two humared mules. The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within forty feet of our guns, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Colonel Slough is encamped at Bernal Springs, forty niles from Fort Union. The Texans fell back to Santa Fe. Col. Canby, with one thousand regulars, and Kit Car-son's regiment, are reported to be within three days' march of Colonel Hough, and Colonel Slate is on the Journida, with reinforcements for the enemy.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

rest and Execution of General Pezuels Ex-Mexican Minister to Washington-The Twenty-Second of February in the the Memory of Washington, &c., &c. OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Recall of Admiral La Graviere—A Speck of War-More
Difficulties—Arrest and Execution of General Pelucia by the Juares Government-Protest Against Almonte and Others in the French Cump-The United States Steamer Polomac at Vera Crus—How the Captain Got Into Trouble, and How He Got Out of It—The Count de Reus Toasts

The English steamer Avon and the Spanish war steame Velasco arrived from Vera Cruz this morning, with dates from that city to April 1, and Orizaba March The news from the republic of Mexico more or less important. Admiral La Graviere has been recalled by his government, and the French troops were about falling back on Chiquibuite. and it is believed, says a correspondent of the Diario d la Marina, that the Spaniards would imitate the back. at Soledad that the French and Spanish were to remain esolved upon, this threatened retrograde movmust be regarded as warlike, and we are informed that who was lasseed by some guerillas, dragged into a wood and beheaded. The near approach, however, of the 15th instant, the day appointed for the final conference, induced the French and Spanish commanders to wait a little longer.

longer.

am sorry to have to relate another of those terrible consequences of civil war which are unfortunately too common in Mexico. General Don Manuel Robles y Pezuca, Minister of War under the administration of General Arista, and subsequently Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, where he was universally esteemed, was arrested on the 21st uit, near Tehuacan by a detachment of givernment troops, taken to the town of San Andres Chatchiconnula, the scene of the late terrible dinaster, and there executed on the 24th, in conformity with the law of the 25th of last January. He died like a brave man, "with the serenity and valor of a soldier and a Christian," says the Ecode Europa of the 26th. Gen. Prim and Sir Charles Wyke made every effort to save the unfortunate gentleman. The Minister of War, Gen. Yaragoza, being in Orizaba with others of the Cabinet, he was besieged by them and the Maxican Ministers of Justice and the Treasury, until he yielded to their request and granted a respite, which Gen. Prim scaled and despatched by a courier; but whether owing to the bad roads or that he ion has way, or a determination that the execution should take place, the courier arrived five hours after Gen. Pezuela ceased to live. Some say nothing positive was alleged against him, that he was not a reactionary in politics, and was on his way to Vera Cruz to embark for Europe. Others say there was proof that he was in league with the monarchical party, and was going to Europe to and their designs. The Heroido of the capital, March 23, gives the following short version.—

In y before yesterday the government was informed. am sorry to have to relate another of those terrible

and was going to Europe to an inter designs. In the Heraido of the capital, March 23, gives the following short version.—

Hay before yesterday the government was informed that Don Manuel Robles y Fezuela, had been apprehended while on als way, it appears, to join the foreign forces. One of the men who accompanied him escaped. The General, we understond, had been exile d to Lower California. We have been aspered that the supreme government sent yesterday the requisite order to commanier in chief Zaragoza to comply with the order of January 25, list past.

Another speck of trouble has been caused by the presence of General Almonte, Sr. Haro y Tamariz and others, in the French camp. The Mexican government protested, and the French plenipotentiary replied that he would not compet those persons to leave. Since then, however, they have have left of their own accord, and are now at Vera Cruz. Almonte had issued a proclamation advocating a monarchy, with a copy of which the public here has not yet been favored, and consequently I cannot forward it for the present.

yet been favored, and consequently I cannot forward it for the present.

General Count Lorencey reached Cordova on the 231, and the following day a battalion of French chasseurs arrived. The French General was received and entertained by the Count de Reus, as Prim loves to call himself. The Spanish correspondents represent the greatest harmony prevailing between the ailted plenipotentiaries, and that everything promises a satisactory conclusion.

The Eco de Europu, of the 28th ult., gives the following recount of an event which will be read with interest:— The Eco de Europa, of the 28th ult., gives the following account of an event which will be read with interest:
Some time in February last, the United States steamer Potomac arrive: at Vera Cruz, and the Commander, finding three foreign flags thying over the city and castle, was considerably puzzl d as to how he should give the salute customary on entering a friendly port, and finally concluded to omit it altogether. This circumstance gave rise to a great deal of comment, and some considered it an intentional insult and hostile demonstration on the part of the United States towards the Allies. A few days afterwards the Captain of the Potomac called on General Prim, who received him with marked courtesy, and invited him to dine with him on the following day. The captain accepted and presented himself next day at the appointed hour. The dinner was brilliant, if a dinner could be quatified by such an adjective The company was distinguished, for there were present the allied representatives and a host of army and navy enices of high rank. The wine circulated and tongues were loosened. Toats were given and responded to in the usual after dinner style. This part of the ceremony has apparently concluded, for crowned heads and Presidents, Generals and Admirals had been drank to, and svery toast proper to the day and occasion given but one, and that one was remembered by the gallant Prim. All but he and the Captain of the Potomac had forgotten that it was the 22d of February. General Prim rose and said:—

birth. I drink, gentlemen, to the memory of Washington.

The United States officer was deeply moved. "I had thought," he said, "that no one here but I had remembered the day, but since you also, General, have remembered it, I can only say thanks, a thousand thanks."

If ever a man felt gratified I am sure it was that Captain, whose name I do not know. He went on board his ship the happirst man in Vera Cruz, and the noxt day saluted each of the three flags in consecutive order, to the entire satisfaction of everybody.

El Hernide, of Maxico city, gives the exact number of the killed and wounded by the explosion at Chalchicomula.—Soldiers, 1,025; women, 327; children, 127; various officials and townspoople, 165—total killed, 1,644; wounded, 558. Grand total of killed and wounded, 2,202.

Ex.President Don Ignacio Commonder the borces of the States of Coshuila and Nueva Leon, and Military Chief of Tamaulipas.

States of Coahulia and Nueva Laon, and Military Chief of Tamaulipas.

General Ortega is at San Luis Potosi directing and superintending the manufacture of warlike material. Church belis are being converted into cannon by his direction in the States of San Luis Potosi, Aguaschlentes and Zacatecas, of which he is Military Chief, and the troops of the last mentioned, owing to the General's infatigable exertions, are the best equipped, clothed and disciplined in the republic. Ortega is a Zacatecan.

A French and English squadron having appeared off Acapulco, the forts there have been dismantied, and the armament carried miand. General Carvajal is commanding in that State (Guerrero).

The Ayuntamiento, or city government, of Vera Croz have replied to the invitation to return and exercise their functions, that they believed the installation illegal, and that the tone of the note they had received was an insuperable objection to their returning to their official posts.

Don Felix (infelies) Zaloags is still making a fool of himself according to his natural bent. He has published a proclamation at Cuernavaca, in which he approves of the invasion and calls on the Mexicans to join hands with the Europeans.

Chalchicomula is to be the headquarters of the Mexican gropeans. Chaichicomula is to be the headquarters of the Mexican

Chalchicomula is to be the headquarters of the Mexican army.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

Colonel Pickett, formerly so well and favorably known as American Consul at Vora Cruz, and more recently as Confederate diplomatic agent in Mexico, arrived here yesterday. He is on his way to Richmend. Col. Pickett confirms the telegraphic report of the withdrawal of English troops had already re-embarked. There was still a large English fleet, carrying about seven hundred guns, at Vera Cruz. It was supposed that this fleet would soon leave for our Gulf ports.

We lean from Colonel Pickett that the Mexican authorities have imposed a tax of ten dollars a bale on cotton brought to Matamoras in transits, in addition to this there is a charge of five dollars a bale for lighterage.

NEWS FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Arrival of the United States Transport Albany-The Rebel Prisoners from No Carolina, &c., &c.

The United States transport Albany, Captain Lowes, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Nowbern; N. C., with passengers and rebel prisoners.

PASSENGERS.

Captain James Balger, First regiment Rhode Island ar-

aptain H. G. Barrett, Ninth New York volunteers, aptain J. S. George, Seventh New Hampshire volu Lieutenant D. B. Currien, Seventh New Hampshire vol-

enant O. Harding, Eighty-ninth New York volum GUARD OVER REBEL PRISONERS. Captain Richardson, Twenty-first Massac

tenant Clarke, Twenty-first Massachusetts volun-

Seven lieutenants and 130 non-commissioned efficers and privates from different North Carolina regiments.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Names of the Appointments for Harbo Masters-Colonel Corcoran one of the Number-The Port Wardens-The City

Charter, &c.

Alman, April 16, 1862.

My despatch of last night, as to who would probably appointed Harbor Masters, turned out in the ma orrect. Seven out of the eleven are precisely as I gave heir names. The sists with the other four was un stood to be uncertain at a late hour, and the names that have turned up show why. The list, as sent into th^o

have turned up show why. The list, as sent into the executive session to-day, is as follows:—
Andrew Bleakley, of New York,
Owen W. Brennan, of New York,
James W. Husted, of Westchester.
Captain J. Coulter, re-appointed.
W. H. Hull, of Steuben county.
John P. Cummings, Jr., of New York.
Colonel Michael: orderan, of New York.
John Cashew, of Broostyn.
Thomas Jerome, of New York.
H. H. Hewlitt, of New York.
J. L. Taylor, re-appointed.
Sanneel Holmes was also appointed special Port Wardenfor Quarantine.

There were three Port Wardens appointed last week, all

There were three Fort Wardens appointed last week, all believe being reappointments, namely: J. V. Peck, W. H. Burleigh and L. Lounsbury.

The appointment of Colonel Corcoran has created some conside, able surprise, but no one for a moment objects to it. It is understood that the Governor was prompted to do that act in order to show the friends of the gallant Colone; that he had burled all the feeling against him on account of his ducobeying orders in the Prince of Walestreep tion, and his taken this course to make that feeling known.

known.

Of the other appointments W. H. Hull, of Steuben, has been secured through the influence of Lieutenant Governor Campbeil. Thos. Jerome was appointed at the request of Raymond; James W. Husted through the personal endeavors of Senator Robertson, and so on to the end of the chapter. As a general thing they are a good class of men. It is said that Weed has asked for the appointment of three or four men, neither of whom turns up in the list. His say in Europe appears to a be a little too long.

Nearly hinely only have been read the third time and passed in the Assembly to-day—the largest day's work of the session. The city tax levy is among the number. The caucus on party organization has been postpoued until Friday evening. The Committee on Platform have agreed upon their address and resolution; the resolution acted upon at the last meeting of the caucus is the basis

the State Convention, by recommending that a conven-tion assemble at Syracuse in September to nominate a ticket. They have decident to give the convention a mame either republican, Union, people's or anything else; but leave the convention to settle that and christen the marty when it assembles. Until then it is to be the nameless party.

The Whitworth Battery. It is not generally known that the celebrated Whitworth battery, of six of these formidable guns, is now in actual service before Yerktown. This battery was presented to our government by loyal American citizens in England and France, who took this method of testifying

their devotion to their country's flag. and originator of this patriotic donation. He was pre-sent on Tue-day evening at the meeting of the Committee of the Sons of New England, at their rooms, and the fol-lowing resolution was offered by Colonel Howe, and nely passed, with cheer upon cheer, for "our

Resolved, That the Sons of New England, in behalf of the different States here represented, present their heart-felt thanks to R. G. Moulton, Esq., and his copatriots in England and France, for their generous donation to our common country, and for their efforts in its behalf on distant aboves. Messrs. Howe, Judge Bonney and General Wetmore

were appointed a committee to transmit the resolution to Mr. Mediton and our friends in England, he first public recognition of the gift made to

More Rebel Prisoners at Fort Warren Bosron, April 16, 1862. General Makall and five other captured rebel office

rom Island No. 10 arrived here last night and after having supper at the Tremont House, were furnished with partments in Fort Warren.

Arrivals and Departures.

Havana—Steamship Columbia—H Wiethoff, Mrs Ceraline, A de Montague, J M Cowan, C Martigran, L Forbes, W H Sprague, Dr Phillips, U S N, Capt W Curtis, Miss E Braudes, C D Fredericss, J W Chandler, ladv and servant; J T Terry and lady, E Churchill and lady, M Howhald, Miss P Sange, Mrs L A Bouth, Mr Lavier, E M Smith, P A Regnier, L Mays, W J Dutring, H Rose, S Rodrigues, M Barthold, J Rodeker, Miss J D Howland, Mrs M L Brown and maid, J A Blodeker, Miss J D Howland, Mrs M L Brown and maid, J A Aliman, F de Sales, T A Gill, Miss Palmeireire and maid Miss La Roche, Mrs Hernandez, Mrs R Monteloan, L Ruit de Lain, six children and servant; A Lienbaux and lady, M Font, R Mand Mme M Hatton, Madamel P Pelaux, G Aircus and lady, Miss E Bossier, A E Alvens, E M Pener and Gregorian, M and Mme M Hatton, Madamel P Pelaux, G Aircus and Miss Detmold, Mr and Mrs M Trujik P Parntier. A Artelles, Mrs J Bonnague, Mis E Gott, E Parntier, A Artelles, Mrs Doblevage, Miss M Robensenlin, T Rapp, A Welley, Mrs J B Montague, Miss Benerand, M Dumolin, B Baschagel Williams, Miss C Warren, S H Boggiano, A Roge, C J Strin, J H Lidgewood, E Larenden, W Williams, Miss C Warren, J F Freilias and lady, K Martinez, N Martinez, P Carrere and lady, Miss J Carrere, Miss A Carrere, F Sirgo, J Ruiz, J Armentero, A Angluz, A Renet, S H Roch, O E Alon, D W Tutill, V Lopez, Angues, Sarks Smithsonia—Geo E Church, A Bronet, B Roch, O E Lotte, A Bronet, B Bord, D Etolo, D W Tutill, V Lopez. Arrivals and Departures ANTIGUA—Schr Phantom—W Steel and son, E L Adiam. Bustos ATRES—Schr Smithsonian—Geo E Church, Alfred

Lapoint.

Rf Jago—Bark Holland—Horatio Nunes and Howell Davis, of Philasielphia. Mr and Mrs Richard, of New York; Prospero Romen, Pedro Megnet, Pelipe Megret and Manuel Gusman, of Cuba: F Troy, of France.

NECUTAS—Bris Machas—A Ten Eyek, J H Gibbs, George W Seymeur, T Leonbard.

HAVANA—Bris Beatrice—Louis Robbins, John Warren, Win Pros. Fm Poon. Branupa-Schr Harkaway-G H Oth.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, April 16, 1869. ARRIVED. SEP SEE FFFTH PAGE.
Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, April 12, 5% PM, with mide and pasaengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 13th Inst. 5% PM, off Jupiter Light, spoke US steamer St Jago de Cuta, cruising. She C had sir ng NE gales up 40 Hatterns.
Bark Trovatora (of Searaport), Carver, Messilia, Jan 23, passed Gibraitar Feb II, with Fruit &c, to Walsh, Carver &

passed Gibraltar Peb 11, with fruit &c, to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Teresa, Foster, Maracabo, March 27, with coffee &c, to Maitland, Phelpa & Cc. 7th inst, off Waitlang's Island, spoke brig Mary Ann, from St Jaco for New York.

Brig Q.C Clary, Philbrook, Clentuegos, 30 days, with sugar, to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr M D Granmer, Cranmer, Ballimore, 3 days

Bark Leventer (Br), from Gibralatr, 75 days.
Wind during the day 8.

Wind during the day 8.

U S bark W G Anderson, from a cruize, bound to Bosson, April 15, lat 40 35, lon 70 40—oy pilot boat J D Jones, No. 15.

Kain J O Baker, & days from olibra tar, short of providency was supplied, and ordered to Boston, April 16, off the Highlands—by pilot boat boat M H Girinued, No 1.

Bark Unbon, from Havre, was ordered to Boston, April 16, off Barnegat—by pilot woat Washington, No 4.